

ORIENTATION OF FILMS TO IMPROVE BARRIER  
AND UV STABILITY

The present invention relates to improved methods of processing plastics material film to decrease their permeability to oxygen or other gases and/or to improve their resistance to degradation from ultra-violet light radiation.

Many plastics material films, fibres or filaments are used in external applications where they are subject to ultra-violet radiation and may therefore degrade more quickly than would otherwise be expected. Such applications include (but are not limited to) coverings for shade or propagation houses, shade cloth, nets, ropes and cords, tarps, agricultural films including ground cover sheets or webs to protect plants or prevent weed growth, garbage or trash collection bags, films and wrapping material for silage production. With such applications, it is often desirable to increase their useful life by increasing their resistance to ultra-violet (UV) degradation or alternatively to at least maintain their current life capabilities while reducing their costs. It is known to use various additives to the resin formulation used to manufacture films, fibres and filaments to increase their ability to resist UV degradation, however, the use of such additives increase the complication and cost of such plastics material film, fibre and filament production.

It has further been recognised, at least in relation to industrial or commercial packaging / wrapping applications, that less plastic material film in volume can be used if the film is produced with reduced thickness levels and typically with thickness levels that cannot be reliably produced by conventional extrusion techniques. These films are produced by stretching techniques beyond the yield point of the plastics material film such that the film length is substantially increased and its thickness is reduced. Examples of such films and methods of producing same may be found in Australian Patent Specification No. 643902 and German Specification No. P3409117.

In certain further applications, it is desirable to provide a plastics material film that has an increased resistance to the transmission of oxygen (or other gases) through the film. Such applications might include wrapping the film to form a container or envelope for any object or material that would benefit from

an anaerobic atmosphere during storage. One particular application of this type is of course the production of silage where a bale of silage making material such as wilted grass is wrapped in an anaerobic envelope of plastics material film. It has not, however, been thought to use stretched film of the type disclosed in  
5 Australian Patent Specification No. 643902 or German Specification No. P3409117 for use in applications where an anaerobic envelope is desired because of a perceived likelihood that there would be an unacceptably high increase in the flow rate of oxygen through such thinned plastics material film. Moreover, it was considered possible that increased oxygen levels within the  
10 plastics material film could increase the likelihood of degradation of the film by ultra-violet radiation when the film might be used in applications where they would be subject to ultra-violet light radiation.

An objective therefore of the present invention is to provide a plastics material product and a method of making same where the plastics material of  
15 the product has either or both an improved resistance to UV degradation, and an improved resistance to the transmission of oxygen or other gases. A preferred objective is to provide both a pre-stretched plastics material film and a method of wrapping object(s) with pre-stretched plastics material film that will enable an anaerobic atmosphere to be maintained within the wrapping  
20 envelope. A still further preferred objective of the invention is to provide a method of wrapping material with pre-stretched plastics material to produce silage and of course a method of producing silage thereby.

Accordingly, in one aspect the present invention provides a method of forming a plastics material product including providing a plastics material  
25 member being a film, fibre or filament and stretching said member beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, at least partially relaxing said stretched plastics material member to form said product whereby the plastics material member achieves either or both

- (i) an improved resistance to degradation from UV light radiation, and
- 30 (ii) an improved resistance to oxygen or other gas transmissivity, and forming said plastics material member into said product.

The present invention also provides a method of forming a plastics material product, said method including providing a plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament and stretching said member beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, and at least partially relaxing  
5 said stretched plastics material member to form said product whereby the plastics material member achieves either or both

- (i) an improved resistance to UV degradation, and
- (ii) an improved resistance to oxygen or other gas transmissivity.

According to the present invention there is also provided a plastics  
10 material member having a decreased oxygen permeability and increased resistance to UV degradation, said plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament, stretched beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, said plastics material member being at least partially relaxed.

15 There is provided according to the present invention a plastics material member having a decreased oxygen permeability, said product plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament, stretched beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, said plastics material member being at least partially relaxed.

20 There is also provided according to the present invention a plastics material member having an increased resistance to UV degradation, said plastics material member being a film, fibre or filament, stretched beyond its yield point to decrease its thickness and increase its length, said plastics material member being at least partially relaxed.

25 Preferably, the plastics material member is uniformly relaxed across its cross-section transverse to the stretching direction whereby the effects of either or both the resistance to UV degradation or barrier qualities occur evenly across the plastics material member. It has been surprisingly found that stretching plastics material and then relaxing same as aforesaid will normally achieve a  
30 significant improvement in resistance to UV degradation and also an improved resistance to oxygen and other gas transmissivity. This is achieved with a relatively simple manufacturing step and without the need of costly and

When the plastics material member is film, the plastics material product formed may be the film itself or an anaerobic envelope formed by wrapping the film about an object or objects to be wrapped. When the plastics material is fibre or filament, the product formed may be ropes, cords or the like or knitted or woven products such as nets, shade cloth or the like.

Conveniently, the stretched plastics material member is relaxed by at least 5% of its total stretched length and up to or beyond 10% of its total stretched length. It has been recognised that stretching the film a second time after the film has been stretched and relaxed in accordance with this invention will not adversely affect the properties of the film.

30 It may be desirable in some applications for the plastics material member to have no memory remaining in the material. In such applications, after the at least partial relaxation, the plastics material may be fixed at the length after

relaxation by removal of memory through a process such as an annealing process, e.g. heating and immediately quenching (cooling), whereby contraction of the film is prevented. When the plastics material member fixed in length in this way is a film, said film may be laminated with at least one other material layer which may, for example, be another plastics material film layer, a metal film or foil layer, or combinations of same. It is of course also possible to laminate two or more films together, each of which have been separately treated in accordance with this invention, or alternatively laminate such films together prior to treatment and thereafter apply the procedures of this invention to the laminated film.

According to a further aspect of this invention, there is provided a method of wrapping a material, object or objects, to create an anaerobic atmosphere within a wrapping envelope, said method including providing an at least partially relaxed plastics material film pre-stretched beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness, applying said pre-stretched plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer with at least sufficient applied further tension to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin.

According to a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of wrapping a material, object or objects to create an anaerobic atmosphere within a wrapping envelope, said method including providing a plastics material film and stretching said film beyond its yield point to decrease the thickness and increase the length of the film, at least partially relaxing said stretched plastics material film, applying said partially or fully relaxed stretched plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer with at least sufficient applied further tension to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin. Preferably the at least partially relaxing of said stretched plastics material film occurs uniformly across the full width of said film.

In accordance with yet a further aspect of the present invention, a plastics material film is provided, said film being first stretched beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness, said film being at least partially relaxed. If desired, the film may be stretched again after the at least partial

relaxation of the film. The second or further stretch may be to an extent less than the initial stretch or, if desired, go beyond this initial stretch and may also be followed by a further relaxation stage if desired. Still further stretch/relax stages could also be utilised at least without adversely affecting the barrier and UV resistant properties of the film.

It has been surprisingly found that by relaxing or partially relaxing the pre-stretched plastics material film, fibre or filament that has been stretched beyond its yield point results in a product that has a significantly increased resistance to gas (oxygen) transmissivity per unit thickness of the film, fibre or filament. Moreover, the material thus formed has an increased resistance to UV degradation per unit thickness of the material. In other words, if the film thickness is decreased by half in the pre-stretching process and relaxing, the gas transmissivity level (cc/m<sup>2</sup>/day) is not increased to twice its original level as might be expected but is significantly lower than this. Moreover, it has been surprisingly found that putting the plastics material film through a second stretching process, does not significantly adversely affect gas transmissivity level of the film, at least to an extent that would prevent its use in forming an anaerobic envelope. It will of course be apparent that the material to be wrapped may be any product, group of products or material that might benefit from an anaerobic atmosphere.

The present invention, in accordance with one aspect, has particular application to the silage making industry. Traditionally silage was and sometimes still is produced by placing wilted cut grass within a pit for a period of time. More recently silage has been produced by wrapping wilted cut grass in an envelope of plastics material film, typically the cut grass being formed into a round bale and then wrapped in at least two layers of plastics material film. The film conventionally used for this purpose is of the order of 25 microns in thickness and is stretched under tension as it is applied to the bale to wrap the bale tightly. Typically the wrapping tension is achieved by stretching the film at the point of application to the bale by 55-75%. It is well recognised that for good silage production, it is necessary to substantially restrict or prevent as far as possible, the flow of oxygen to the cut grass wrapped in the plastic film. It is

therefore conventional wisdom in the industry to wrap the bale in relatively thick film as it is believed this will restrict oxygen transmission through the plastics material film. Moreover, the film is normally applied with reasonably high tension to attempt to exclude or force air out of the bale as much as possible.

- 5        Thus, in accordance with a still further aspect, the present invention provides a method of making silage including the steps of forming a wrapping envelope about a bale of silage making material utilising an at least partially relaxed plastics material film pre-stretched before relaxation beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness, applying said pre-  
10 stretched plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer to form said wrapping envelope whereby said wrapping envelope has an increased resistance to degradation from UV light radiation.

- According to a still further aspect, the present invention provides a method of making silage, forming a wrapping envelope about said bale utilising  
15 an at least partially relaxed plastics material film pre-stretched before relaxation beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness, applying said pre-stretched plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer to form said wrapping envelope whereby an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin is established within said wrapping envelope.

- 20        According to yet another aspect, the present invention provides a method of making silage including providing a bale of silage making material, and forming a wrapping envelope about said bale having at least one layer of a pre-stretched plastics material film that has been stretched beyond its yield point to form a film with reduced thickness and increased length, at least partially  
25 relaxing said film, and applying said pre-stretched plastics material film to said bale with at least sufficient tension to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin.

- In accordance with yet another aspect, the present invention provides a method of making silage including providing a bale of silage making material,  
30 forming a wrapping envelope about said bale utilising a plastics material film that has been first stretched beyond its yield point to increase its length and decrease its thickness and thereafter at least partially relaxed, said plastics

material film undergoing a secondary stretch after being at least partially relaxed, applying said plastics material film to be wrapped in at least one layer about said bale to form said wrapping envelope with an anaerobic atmosphere therewithin.

5 Preferably the aforesaid secondary stretch occurs prior to the film being applied to said bale. Alternatively, the secondary stretch may occur as the film is applied to the bale. Conveniently the secondary stretch may be either lower than or beyond the initial or pre-stretch level and may incorporate another relaxation step.

10 Conveniently the envelope is formed by at least two layers. Preferably, the envelope is formed by three, four or six layers.

Conveniently, the plastics material film for silage production is a linear low density polyethylene stretch film, preferably an octane, butene or hexthene. Preferably the film has been pre-stretched or is first stretched beyond its yield  
15 point to an extent sufficient to increase its length by at least 75% and preferably by at least 100%. Preferably the film is initially about 25 to 50 microns thick and after the first stretch or pre-stretching it has a thickness of between 10 and 15 microns.

The term "anaerobic atmosphere" used above and hereinafter is intended  
20 to identify an atmosphere that has minimal oxygen gas therein or flowing thereto to the extent sufficient for the material within the wrapped envelope to benefit satisfactorily therefrom. The terms "relaxed" or "relaxing" when referring to pre-stretched plastics material is intended to mean that the film is relaxed by a percentage of the total stretched length, preferably uniformly across the width or  
25 cross-section of the plastics material. The film may contain some residual memory that in the absence of any restraining forces would cause the film to slowly contract in length over time. The terminology "secondary stretch" or "secondary stretching" used above and hereinafter refers to that percentage of elongation applied to the film after stretching and relaxing or partially relaxing.  
30 The term "gas" used herein is intended to include "water vapour" and vapours of other fluids. The processes of this invention may be achieved by "cold" (i.e. atmospheric temperature) stretching and relaxation or it may be conducted in

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appropriately adjusting the speeds of the rollers, it is possible to vary the stretching of the film beyond its yield point to achieve desired film lengthening and film thickness reductions. For example, a plastics material film that is stretched to twice its length will have approximately half its original thickness.

5 In the following example, a plastics material film initially at 21 microns thickness was stretched beyond its yield point to effectively reduce its thickness by half, that is 10.5 microns. The plastics material film was tested prior to stretching and after stretching to determine its capability of resisting oxygen transmission. Each film, i.e. the 21 micron non-stretched film and the 10.5  
10 micron pre-stretched film (after initially relaxing) was then stretched a further 10% within the retained elasticity of the film in each case to simulate the application of each sample to a bale for the purpose of making silage under a small tension force. The oxygen transmissivity of the film in each case was further tested and the results obtained are set out in the following table.

| Sample (low density polyethylene plastics material film) | Film Thickness (microns) | Oxygen transmissivity (cc/m <sup>2</sup> /day) (no further stretching) | Oxygen transmissivity (cc/m <sup>2</sup> /day) (after elastic stretching of 10%) |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| A<br>(not stretched)                                     | 21                       | 14,000   | 21,600   |
| B<br>(sample A pre-stretched beyond its yield point)     | 10.5                     | 17,400   | 18,700   |

It will be apparent from the foregoing figures that by pre-stretching the film to approximately half its thickness, there surprisingly results only a 24.3% increase in the oxygen transferred through the film compared to the doubling that might have been expected by the halving of the film thickness. Even more surprising is that if the 10.5 micron film is stretched again by a further 10%, the percentage increase in oxygen transmissivity is only 7.5% compared to 54% for the 21 micron film if it is stretched by a similar 10% and in fact the resistance to oxygen, transferral through the 10.5 micron film is actually better at this point than it is for the 21 micron film that has not been pre-stretched.

In another example linear low density polyethylene film of initially generally 24 microns thick (samples A/B) was stretched to the degree that would normally occur when applying same to a bale during forming a silage making envelope to create samples C and D. Sample C has a 55% stretch level and sample D has a 70% stretch level simulating the usual degrees of stretch when applying normal silage making film to a bale. Samples E/F are the film of A/B that has been pre-stretched to beyond its yield point, the stretch being by 150% to increase its length and decrease its thickness. That is to say if the film was 100 m long initially, after the pre-stretch it would be 250 m long. The samples of E/F, after the pre-stretch stage have been relaxed by about 18% of the total, stretched length. Finally the samples G/H are the film of samples E/F that has undergone a secondary or further stretch of 33% of the relaxed state. The following table lists the samples, the approximate thickness of each sample and the tested oxygen transmissivity (cc/m<sup>2</sup>/day).

| Sample | Thickness (Microns) | Oxygen Transmissivity |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A      | 24                  | 12170                 |
| B      | 24                  | 10900                 |
| C      | 18                  | 18600                 |
| D      | 17                  | 21300                 |
| E      | 13                  | 14550                 |
| F      | 13                  | 12600                 |
| G      | 12                  | 13660                 |
| H      | 12                  | 13370                 |

It will be apparent from the foregoing that samples E to H are approximately half the thickness of samples A and B and their oxygen transmissivity is not significantly greater than for samples A and B. More particularly, however, the samples G and H show that placing the pre-stretched plastics film through a secondary stretch to a level even greater than the pre-stretch level, also does not significantly affect the oxygen transmissivity levels.

In still further examples, clear polyethylene stretch film nominally of a thickness of 50 microns was used. The film was stretched generally uniformly across its width to beyond its yield point to varying degrees and either not

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The film tested was 25 micron thick clear polyethylene film. This film was tested

in an unstretched condition and also after being stretched beyond its yield point by 70% and not relaxed (gauge 17.2 microns) and secondly stretched beyond its yield point to 150% and thereafter relaxed by 20% so as to have a thickness of 13.0 microns. These films were then tested in a UV light chamber with a 5 fluorescent lamp (313 nm) under standard UNE 53-104 (70°C). The method utilised allowed for evaluation of the UV degradation of films under stretched conditions ["Cast Silage Wrap Film Evaluation", A. Manrique and C. Llop, CRI report LAIT 4032, October 22nd, 1990]. The results applicable to the stretched and relaxed film were normalised given the difference in thickness between the 10 non-stretched film and the stretched film. The results of this testing are set out in the following table :-

|            | Hours to failure of 25 micron film | Hours to failure of film stretched by 70% and not relaxed | Hours to failure of film stretched by 150% and relaxed by 20% |
|------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Clear film | 140                                | 97.4  | 269   |

Clearly the film that was stretched and not relaxed performed worse than the other two and the film that was stretched and relaxed performed better than 15 both the other samples tested.

Referring now to Figures 2 to 4, there is illustrated one possible means of applying pre-stretched plastics material film 13' to a bale for producing silage. A similar process may be used for any other material, product, or combination of products where the current process would prove useful.

20 In this arrangement the bale 24 is supported on rollers 25, 26 carried by a rotatable frame 27. The rollers 25, 26 are driven to rotate the bale 24 about its axis as indicated by arrows 28. At the same time, the frame 27 and the bale 24 carried thereby is rotated as indicated by arrows 29. As is shown best in Figure 4, film 13' is led from a roll 30 of such film rotatably supported on a frame 31 to 25 be sequentially applied in overlapping sections to the bale 24 as shown in Figure 4. Typically the bale 24 would be covered in at least two and sometimes three layers of such film to form a wrapping envelope. Figures 2 and 3 to 6

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